

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. XXII.—No. 2131.

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1809.

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE
IS published weekly, at Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance; or Three Dollars to be paid at the expiration of the year.

All letters to the Editor must be postpaid otherwise they will not be attended to.

Doctor Joseph Boswell
HAS removed to Lexington, and will practice Medicine in all its branches. He lives in the new brick house on Main street, next door to Benjamin Stout. tf May 16th, 1808.

CASH GIVEN FOR H E M P,
By Fisher & Sutton.
Who wish to hire 16 NEGRO Boys, from 12 to 16 years old, for a term of years.
Lexington, 3d Feb. 1808.

TO BE SOLD OR RENTED,
A new and very convenient two story Brick House, on Main Street, next door to the Rev. Adam Rankin. For particulars apply to the subscriber.
tf E. SHARPE.

THOMAS BODLEY, & Co.
Want to hire ten Negro Boys, from the age of 12 to 15 years, and five men from 17 to 25; the boys to spin & the men to weave and heckle in a Cearse Linen Manufactory.
Lexington, August 14th, 1808.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN
GEORGE ADAMS
ATTORNEY at LAW, will make Frankfort his permanent place of residence—and will punctually attend the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, and Fayette:
Frankfort, October 10th, 1807.



**Fishel & Gallatin,
COPPER AND TIN SMITHS,**
INFORM their friends and the public, they have now on hands, variety of *STILLS* of the best quality, and having laid in an assortment of COPPER, and engaged Workmen of skill, can with satisfaction, complete any orders they may be favoured with.

TIN WARE of every description, by wholesale or retail; Copper Boilers, Hatters' Kettles, Copper Tea Kettles, Brass and Copper Wash Kettles, &c &c.

Tin Ware and Merchandise exchanged for old Copper, Brass and Pewter.

Lexington, 11th October, 1808.—tf

Madison Hemp and Flax Spinning Mill.
WANTED immediately, a suitable person to superintend and manage the above Mill. A person who can come well recommended for his ability to manage such a concern, as well as for his sobriety and attention to business, will receive liberal wages. The President and Directors are determined that the amount of wages shall be no bar to the appointment of a fit person to conduct those mills in a proper manner.
John Bradford, Pres't.
October 30th, 1808.

The Kentucky Hotel.

THE Subscriber has leased of Mr. Henry Clay, for a term of years, that valuable stand for a Tavern, in the town of Lexington, formerly known by the name of Travellers' Hall, where he has opened a Hotel under the above style.—The situation of this property, on the public square, directly opposite the North East front of the court house, and in the centre of business, gives it peculiar advantages. Great expense has been incurred in repairs and improvements, and in point of space, convenience and comfort the apartments of the house are surpassed by none. A new stable has been erected on the back part of the lot which he ventures to pronounce is the best in the state, which will be under the immediate superintendance of Mr. William T. Banton. He has provided himself with good servants, a plentiful stock of the best liquors, and in short with every necessary calculated to accommodate and render agreeable the time of those who may favor him with their custom; and he trusts that from the attention which he means personally to give to every department of his business, he will be found to merit patronage which he thus presumes to solicit from the public.

Cuthbert Banks.
Lexington, Jan. 1st, 1809.

From New-Orleans.
HAVANNA brown SUGAR.
Do. Lump do.
Louisiana brown do. 1st quality,
COFFEE, and
RICE.

For Sale by JAMES WIER.
November 7, 1808.

Broke away or was stolen from Lexington, on the evening of Saturday the 26th December last, a Sorrel Mare, 5 years old, about 15 hands 3 inches high, bald face, white under her chin, and two or three white feet and legs—had on a small half worn Saddle. A reward of One hundred Dollars, will be paid to any person who will deliver the above Mare &c, and prosecute the thief to conviction if stolen, or Seven Dollars for the Mare and Saddle, Five Dollars for the Mare only, or Two Dollars for the Saddle, by the subscriber, living at the Pond, three miles from Lexington, on the Lime-stone road.

William Wright.
January 7, 1808.

23 CH. HUMPHREYS,
WILL Practice Law in the Fayette courts.
August, 1808.

JUST PUBLISHED
By D. & C. BRADFORD,
And for sale at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette,
by the thousand, gross, dozen or single, the
KENTUCKY ALMANACK,

For the Year of our Lord 1809;
Containing, besides the usual Astronomical Cal-
culations,

A Method of Making Cyder equal to Cham-
paigne, and which will keep for years, and con-
tinue to improve.

A battle between a Tyger and an Alligator
or wonderful instance of providential preserva-
tion.

Directions for Letter Writing.

Short Lessons.

Advice of a Father to his Son.

The Protest.

The Lottery.

Observations on Sun Flower Oil.

Cure for the Botts.

for Corns on the Feet.

Court Days.

Officers of Government.

List of Roads.

A variety of Tables, &c, &c. &c.

19

BLANK BOOKS,
WITH IRON SPRING BACKS, &c.

THE subscriber intends to continue to carry
on the BOOK BINDING and STATIONERY
in its various branches, at his dwelling house,
opposite the Kentucky Insurance office, on Main
street. His customers may depend upon hav-
ing their work done in the neatest and best
manner. He will constantly keep on hand, an
assortment of Record Books, Day Books, Jour-
nals, Ledgers and all other kinds of Blank Books.
Clerks and merchants can be supplied with
BLANK BOOKS, made of the very best im-
ported paper and materials, on the lowest terms.
Books bound to any pattern.

William Essex.

Lexington, Dec. 11th, 1808.

3 Merchants and others who buy to sell
again can be supplied wholesale with all kinds
of the best WRITING PAPER, and BLANK
BOOKS, on very liberal terms. Orders from
any part of the western country, will be grately
received and punctually executed.

George Anderson.

Should the above property not be sold in
two weeks the buildings will be rented.

Lexington, October 11, 1808.

RICH'D. BARRY,
BOOT & SHOE MAKER;

At the sign of the
MAMMOTH SHOE,

NEAR to Wilson's Inn, hereby informs
the public, that he has just received by
Mr. Jeremiah Neave, from Philadelphia,
an afterskin of Calfskins, and Boot
Legs, of the best quality.—That he has
in his employ good Workmen, and that
his customers may be supplied with Boots
and Shoes equal in beauty, neatness, and
durability, with any in America, at the
shortest notice and at moderate prices.
Lexington, 14th Dec. 1808.

Strayed,

From the subscriber's farm, about three weeks since, a BROWN MULE, two years old, branded Br on the near shoulder. A reward will be given to him who will return her, or give information where she is to be had.

Robert Barr.

November 10, 1808.

Strayed or Stolen from the farm
of Jordan B. Beall, near Louisville, a BROWN
BAY MARE, five years old, last spring, about
fifteen hands high, with a small white in her
forehead, fine fore armed, crooked in her hock
joints, remarkable small delicate legs, not bran-
ched. Whoever will deliver the above mare to
Richard A. Maupin, of Jefferson, or H. Breck-
ridge Lexington, shall be handsomely rewarded.

Nov. 26, 1808.

WAGGONS WANTED.

WILL give a generous price to Waggoners
who will haul salt for me from the Little Sandy
Salt Works. For further information apply to
Jeremiah Neave in Lexington.

ALFRED W. GRAYSON.
November 8, 1808.

James Devers

Takes this method of informing his friends and
the publick, that he has recommended the Tai-
lors business, about five miles from Lexington,
near Patterson's big Spring, on Cain Run, where
he hopes from his attention to business, to re-
ceive a portion of publick patronage.

December 13, 1808.

BOATS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, owing to a contract he
has with Porter Clay and Harrison Mon-
roe, will have for sale at the mouth of
Tate's Creek in the course of the winter
and spring, a number of Boats of every
description. The boats built by Monday
are known to be of a superior quality;
they will be sold at the usual price, and
where it will be more convenient to the
purchaser the payment will be received at
Natchez or New-Orleans, giving him suf-
ficient time to dispose of his cargo.

Thomas Hart.

Nov. 25, 1808.

FOR SALE,

A Merchant Mill, Saw Mill, Dry-
Diller, and Fifty acres of Land,

On East Hickman, ten miles from Lexington
and four and a half miles from Stafford's
ware-house (on the Kentucky river.) In the mer-
chant mill are three pair of stones, viz: one pair
Burrs, one pair Laurel Hill, and one pair Red
river—the merchant and saw mills are in com-
plete order—there are three stills in the distillery
of different sizes, with all the different utensils
belonging to a distillery; part of the land is in
good meadow; payment will be made easy to the
purchaser. For information enquire of the sub-
scriber.

THOMAS HART, jr.

WILSON'S GRAMMAR

For sale at this Office.

STALL FED DEEVES.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to controul for

the several species of Merchandise and
other sources, from which that revenue

was collected during the year 1808.

He will pay a liberal price in cash—He

will not object to receiving them from

any quarter, and will pay a liberal price in cash—He

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aveounted on the 30th September 1808 to	\$10,500,000
Making together with the balance in the treasury on that day, of	13,846,000
An aggregate of	24,246,000
Although the expences of the present quarter cannot at present be precisely ascer- tained, they will not includ- ing the reimbursement of 5,376,000 dollars on ac- count of the principal of the public debt, exceed	8,146,000

Leaving on the 1st of January

1809, a sum of \$16,000,000

Sixteen millions of dollars in cash or bonds payable during the year 1809, and applicable to the expences of that year. It is presumed that the receipts arising from importations and payments for lands subsequent to the 30th September 1808, will not be greater than the deductions on account of bad debts, & of the extension of credit on certain articles.

The expences of the year 1809, would according to the appropriations already made, and to the usual annual estimates, amount to thirteen millions of dollars, consisting of the following items.

1. Civil list and miscellaneous expenses	900,000
2. Foreign intercourse	200,000
3. Grants by congress and other miscellaneous unforeseen de- mands	150,000
4. Military and Indian depart- ments	2,736,000
5. Naval department	1,014,000
6. Annual appropriation for the public debt	8,000,000

\$12,000,000

Leaving a surplus of only three millions of dollars for defraying all the expenses for fortifications, military stores, increase of the army and navy, or otherwise incident to a state of actual war or of preparation for war.

The annual appropriations on account of the public debt, amounting to eight millions, and the interest for the year 1809, being less than three millions of dollars; an authority to borrow five millions, would only create a new debt equal to the principal of old debt reimbursed during that year, and appears sufficient to provide for any deficiency arising from the extraordinary expenses which may be thus authorised by congress.

It thus appears, that notwithstanding the general warfare of the belligerent powers against neutral nations, and the consequent suspension of commerce which took place in the later end of the year 1807, and notwithstanding the increased rate of expenditure naturally arising from that state of things; the ordinary revenue will have been sufficient to defray all the expenses of the years 1808 and 1809, including for 1808 reimbursement of debt exceeding six millions of dollars, and without making any addition to that debt in 1809. The measures necessary to be adopted in order to make a timely provision for the service of the ensuing years, depend on the course which the U. States will pursue in relation to foreign aggressions. And that being yet unascertained, it becomes necessary to examine the several alternatives left to the choice of Congress.

Either the navigation of the ocean will be abandoned by the U. States; or it will be resumed.

The first supposition is that of a continuance of the embargo of the vessels of the United States, and admits of two alternatives.

1. Either a provision generally forbidding exportations, may continue to make part of the system, in which case, importations, whether expressly interdicted or not, must, for want of the means of payment, be also discontinued:

2. Or exportations and corresponding importations may be permitted in foreign vessels.

The second supposition also offers two, & only two alternatives. It may indeed be admitted that the decrees of France can be enforced only in her own territories, and in those of her allies; that however efficient in preventing any commerce between the United States and herself, those decrees cannot materially affect that between her enemies and the United States, and may therefore in that respect be disregarded. But Great Britain having the means of enforcing her orders on the ocean, the navigation of that element cannot be resumed without encountering those orders; and they must either be submitted to or resisted. There can be no middle way between those two courses.

3. Either America must accept the portion of commerce allotted to her by the British edicts, and abandon all that is forbidden, (and it is not material whether this be done by legal provisions limiting the commerce of the United States to the permitted places, or by acquiescing in the capture of vessels, stepping beyond the prescribed bounds.)

4. Or the nation must oppose force to the execution of the orders of England: and this, however done, and by what name called, will be war.

Of those four alternatives, the second and third differ neither in principle nor in their effect on the revenue. As both plans consist in permitting partial exportations and importations, it must be acknowledged, that objectionable as that course may be in other respects, if considered merely in relation to the fiscal concerns of the union, it will for the moment be attended with less difficulty than either the present system or war. For however narrow the

nits to which, on that plan, the exports and importations of the U. States may be reduced, yet there will still be some commerce, and some revenue arising from commerce. And as, in pursuing that humble path, means of defence will become unnecessary, as there will be no occasion for either an army or a navy, it is believed that there would be no difficulty in reducing the public expenditure to a rate corresponding with the fragments of impost which might still be collected. If that course be adopted, no other provision seems necessary, than an immediate reduction of expenses.

The system now in force, and war, however dissimilar in some respects, are both considered as resistance. Nor is it believed that their effect on national wealth and public revenue would be materially different. In either case a portion, and portion only, of the national industry and capital, heretofore employed in the production, transportation, and exchange of agricultural products, or in the foreign carrying trade can immediately be diverted to other objects. In case of a continuance of the embargo and non-exportation, either a less quantity of commodities must be produced, or a portion will accumulate until the freedom of commerce shall be restored. In case of war, that surplus will be exported: and although a part must be lost by capture, a portion of the returns will be received. If the embargo and suspension of commerce shall be continued, the revenue arising from commerce will, in a short time entirely disappear. In case of war, some part of that revenue will remain; but it will be absorbed by the increase of public expenditure. In either case, new resources, to an amount yet unascertained, must be resorted to. But the assertion, that that amount will be nearly the same in either of the two alternatives of embargo or war, is correct only on the supposition, that the embargo and non-exportation are, after a certain time, to be superseded by war, unless foreign aggressions shall cease; and that reading, therefore, preparations for war necessary, they require a rate of expenditure far beyond that of a peace establishment.

If, however, the embargo and non-intercourse are to have equal continuance with the belligerent edicts, indefinite as that is; if it be determined to rely exclusively on that measure, and at all events not to risk a war on account of those aggressions, preparations for war will become useless, and the extraordinary expenses need not be incurred. In that case, the expenditure for the year 1809 ought not to exceed the sum of thirteen millions of dollars, which, as has been stated, is requisite for the support of the present establishment. And this would leave, for the service of the year 1810, the above-mentioned surplus of three millions, and the proposed loan of five millions, which, together, would be sufficient to defray the peace establishment, and to pay the interest on the public debt during that year. Thus two more years would be provided for, without either increasing the public debt, or laying any new taxes. It is certainly only with a view to war, either immediate or contemplated, that it will become necessary to resort, at least to any considerable extent, to extraordinary sources of supply.

Legitimate resources can be derived only from loans or taxes: and the reasons which induce a belief, that loans should be principally relied on, in case of war, were stated in the annual report of last year. That opinion has been corroborated by every subsequent view which has been taken of the subject, as well as by the present situation of the country. The embargo has brought into, and kept in the United States, almost all the floating property of the nation. And whilst the depreciated value of domestic products increases the difficulty of raising a considerable revenue by internal taxes, at no former time has there been so much species, so much redundant, unemployed capital, in the country. The high price of public stocks, and indeed of all the species of stocks, the reduction of the public debt, the unimpaired credit of the general government, and the large amount of existing bank stock in the United States, leave no doubt of the practicability of obtaining the necessary loans on reasonable terms.

The geographical situation of the United States, their history since the revolution, and, above all, present events, remove every apprehension of frequent wars. It may therefore be confidently expected, that a revenue derived solely from duties on importations, though necessarily impaired by war, will always be amply sufficient, during long intervals of peace, but also to reimburse the debt contracted during the few periods of war.

No internal taxes, either direct or indirect, are therefore contemplated, even in the case of hostilities carried against the two great belligerent powers. Exclusively of the authority which must, from time to time, be given to borrow the sums required (always providing for the reimbursement of such loans within limited periods) and of a due economy in the several branches of expenditure, nothing more appears necessary than such modifications, and increase of the duties on importations, as are naturally suggested by existing circumstances.

1. Although importations have already considerably diminished, and may, under the system now in force, shortly be altogether discontinued, no reasonable objection is perceived against an increase of duties on

such as may still take place. Had the duties been doubled on the 1st, January, 1808, as was then suggested in case of war, the receipts into the treasury during that and the ensuing year, would have been increased nine or ten millions of dollars. Those articles of most universal consumption, on which an increase of duty would be inconvenient, are generally either free of duty or abundant. It is therefore proposed that not only the Mediterranean duties, which will expire on the 1st day of January next, should be continued, but that all the existing duties should be doubled on importations subsequent to that day.

2. The present system of drawbacks also appears susceptible of modifications. The propriety of continuing generally that provision of the embargo laws which allows a drawback on articles exported more than one year after they have been imported, is doubtful. A modification might check speculations, and monopolies. The diminution of importations has afforded sufficient profits on most of the articles which had been imported; and a provision which would have a tendency to bring into market, and to lessen the price of those articles, would be generally beneficial.

3. The causes which induced the adoption of a partial non-importation act, have ceased to exist. The object than in view has merged into a far more important one. The selection of interdicted articles was founded on the possibility of obtaining them in other countries than England, and does not agree with existing circumstances. The act producing now no other effect than to increase the temptations, and to produce habits of smuggling, impairs and injures the revenue. A general non-intercourse with that country would supersede that partial measure, and might be executed with greater facility. And it is believed that, under every event, its repeal will be beneficial, and that a permanent increase of duties on articles selected with a view to those which may be manufactured in the United States, would be preferable.

4. It is believed that the present system of accountability of the military and naval establishments may be rendered more prompt and direct, and is susceptible of improvements which, without embarrassing the public service, will have a tendency more effectually to check any abuses by subordinate agents. Provisions to that effect are rendered more necessary by the probable increase of expense in those departments.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ALBERT GALLATIN,
Secretary of the Treasury,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

December 10, 1808.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, DEC. 3.
FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Mr. Randolph. The question of foreign relations is now before the house, and what is the ultimate course to be pursued by this view of the country with respect to them, is the point to be determined. I am glad that this subject has been taken: if it had not been brought forward now, where could it have been introduced? With regard to this resolution, I feel myself scarcely interested in the decision of the question. But I

feel myself interested to a degree I cannot express in the course ultimately to be adopted. We are standing on the verge of war; and the observations which I shall make are addressed to the understanding of every man who hears me.

I touched upon a question the other day which is of the last importance on this point. From what does the power of this government spring? From commerce, the state of peace and war, and from foreign relations. The regulation of commerce give birth to this constitution. It was never intended that this country should pursue the Chinese policy—Out of a revenue drawn from commerce alone can the general government fulfil its public engagements. To provide for the general welfare, and public safety was this constitutional formation. I cannot help carrying back my mind to the adoption of this constitution. I tremble at the recollection of the predictions made in that body. It was then foretold by the greatest orator that ever spoke, “that if the time should ever come, that the state governments and the federal government should have to be supported by direct taxation, that the existence of one or the other would be destroyed.” An attempt to feel the public pulse by this mode of raising a revenue, has already proved this fact.

We are now about to resolve that we will have no connection of imports or exports with the rest of mankind, and live in a complete state of seclusion. What is the result? Are we prepared to violate the public faith? Are we prepared for this state? I know it is a question what we shall do with our surplus revenue.—Where will be our revenue if we do not derive it from our tonnage, and an impost upon our imports and exports?

It does appear to me that the final extinction of the governments of these states is at hand. If we have no connection with foreign nations, no trade, no relations of peace and war—for our present state is neither one nor the other—where is the use of the general government? It is no longer fit for the purposes for which it was originally instituted. I have nothing further from my thoughts than the life and blood of every man in it. The destruction of the general government. Old congress resisted every attempt of this

is to rule the destinies of this nation thinks that the state governments ought not to exist. And I think it will soon be made a question, whether the powers of the general government shall or shall not be improved so as to lessen the power of the different state governments.

The strength, grandeur and magnificence of this government, will swallow up the state governments. Upon the present system you cannot collect a revenue—You cannot squeeze out of Virginia her portion of the revenue by direct taxation. The federal government is now about to take the attitude of a mere interior government. Ask the secretary of the treasury from what the powers of this government grow, and he will tell you from commerce and foreign relations; not in making roads, digging canals, &c. If the general government once begins to attend to these matters of internal improvement, the governments of the states are extinct and will cease to exist. Since they will have nothing to do with the regulation of commerce, where will be the necessity of having two governments?

This is my fear, which I feel to be my duty to express. Two governments, each depending for support upon the same people, and that support derived from direct taxation, cannot exist. The people in the part of the country where I live, cannot make their payments; they look forward to something like the natural course of things, in which they will be able to fulfil their engagements with each other.—Much has been said respecting the similar situation of the colonies in 1774, and the United States in 1808. I ask, if the course to be pursued by us, a free, sovereign and independent nation, for coercing all the rest of the world, is the same which was pursued by us as colonies to coerce the mother country.

There is no analogy between the state of the rest of the world then and now; or between the U. States then and now; or between the relative state of the parties; or between this new invented system and the present situation of Spain and Portugal and their American dependencies.

What is the relative situation of Great Britain and France? It is totally changed. What is our condition? entirely altered. We have now made a debt as the price of our independence. We could then live without revenue because we had no purpose to which revenue could be applied, but on the present system, whence is your revenue to be derived? If you say you will not suffer any intercourse with the world, there is nothing left for you but direct taxation. I confess that I feel mortified that the proceedings of the old congress should be called in to justify the proceedings of independent Americans. And addresses to the people of Great Britain and Ireland and the West Indies, humble petitions to his majesty, &c. & c. and the old declarations of that day quoted to them.

Whilst the clerk was reading, he said it was unnecessary for him to proceed, because the house must recollect that the embargo was laid in consequence of the French decrees, the British orders not being known. We are now called upon to pass laws to enforce the embargo, and to cut off all intercourse with foreign nations.

Whatever the law may be, I will be among the first to enforce it, and to draw the sword of justice against every man who violates it. Mr. Randolph then informed the house that the offensive causes of the embargo were the true causes, and called upon the clerk to read the president's message of Dec. last, and the documents.

Mr. Randolph here paused, he presently said that he saw the house were determined to force a decision upon the question, and that they showed impatience for the end of the debate. When several members expressed their wish that he should be heard at full—nd an adjournment being called for, it was carried.

MONDAY, DEC. 5.

Mr. Randolph. It would argue a degree of infidelity wanting to my nature, did I not fully express my sense of the polite indulgence of this house granted to me on Saturday last. I am fully grateful for that instance of their generous attention. But, sir, I am fearful that the same incapacity which hindered me from going into that view of the subject which I wished, will now prevent me from doing that justice to the subject which is my duty to consider our country as standing in a most awful and momentous condition. We are

I am afraid now about to make a sacrifice of that independence which is our glory, and on the verge of a mighty revolution in our political institutions. In this apprehension, I may be mistaken, I hope in God I am; but if I did not entertain these opinions, I should not now obtrude them upon the attention of the house. Mr. Randolph here repeated his remarks of Saturday upon the connection between the general government and foreign relations, and the revenue derived from commerce. The eventual issue, said he, of these measures will be the doing away of our state governments, and the extending of the powers of the general government. Am I not right in drawing the conclusion from past circumstances, and from every man's own knowledge, that this is the object of the present policy! The general government of America is calculated for federal purposes, but as to a consolidated, national government, it is the most detestable and mischievous of any which I can conceive. This is the original cause of my alarm, and when I consider that he who is to direct the destitutes of this nation, is that individual, who from the beginning of the federal government, has been regularly opposed to our state institutions—I feel alarm with regard to them. This alarm may be unfounded but it is sincere.

I must regret that the only system of policy which the wisdom of this house could derive is drawn from our state of colonial weakness which our ancestors were obliged to adopt against the mother country. What is the spirit of 1776? touch the soul of our country, and you touch the heart, life and blood of every man in it. The destruction of the general government. Old congress resisted every attempt of this

He here remarked upon the great fluctuations in the Baltimore market in consequence of mere report. We are cheating ourselves; he said, the variations in price, could not arise from our own consumption, which could not affect it; the view was to exportation, and notwithstanding every difficulty if the embargo was removed the prices of produce would be increased. With regard to the last transactions I wish they could have been passed over entirely. Mr. R. here again introduced the Spanish business respecting New-

Orleans and the navigation of the Mississippi—and, said he, you have paid fifteen millions for that same navigation which now you are about to destroy. This temporizing policy began in 1805 and 1806, and now we feel the effect of our hesitating, vacillating temper. He said, that Russia by becoming a partner to France, was degraded, and valuti in speculo we might see our own speedy fate.

He argued, that those who approved of the embargo were only those who were becoming Nabobs, and wished to let the merchants have their own way, and if we would not protect their rights, permit them to exercise them at their own cost. They will find means to dispose of your goods, said he. We are in a situation more degrading and injurious than war, and yet we are to throw our heels to the enemy. It is time that the vigor of the government should be displayed, on other objects, and on some other theatre than our own country; it should be directed against our oppressors; its vitality should not be poured out upon our own citizens. Have we no pity, no compassion for the sufferings of our country? Is it all its energy to be exhausted upon ourselves, or shall we determine, that as other nations will not do us justice, we will do justice to ourselves? That all the naval, West India, & East India interests in England are destined for war with us is unquestionable; but shall we on this account adopt a pacific, quakerlike policy? There is a non-conductor between us & France, and shall we submit to Great Britain, in proportion as we know her to be inimical? We have exhausted the cup of patience, we have drained the chalice of humiliation to its dregs. And if we haven't spirit to rebuff either G. Britain or France or both, let us expunge the declaration of dependence from our statute book!—Have we become a sort of middle people between the civilized nations and the American savages? No, sir, we have no right to take rank with the Indians; if they were to suffer as we have suffered, although the last man in the tribe should remain as long as the wampum & tomahawk remained, he would think himself disgraced by submitting to our sufferings and insults with impunity. Throw all temporizing away, it is time to act. Do not say you will retain your rights, and omit to exercise them. If those measures continue, we are undone, the citizens cannot exist. We have here a fine vapouring resolution about our honor and independence; and yet we destroy the spirit of the nation by forbidding the nation to do what every man has a right to do. Why should I waste my strength in more calculations? In my country the September frost has killed half of our crop—the embargo has destroyed two thirds of the other half, and there is no market for the remainder. War will increase our taxes. I would draw the revenue from the increase of taxes on the importations, being from the same element we received our injuries. With regard to the first part of the second resolution, it has my hearty sanction it should have been passed long ago. But the second part declares you will have no commercial intercourse with them—but this is only shutting the ports to one. I am for opening the ports to both. Remove the embargo, the merchants will give a better price for produce—if it should fail the government will have no blame—and the merchants must answer for themselves. If we will not protect them in exercising their rights, let us not prevent them. If, sir, you will not protect me when I pass over my threshold, do not imprison me in my own house.

MONDAY, December 26.
Mr. Nelson, from the committee on military and naval affairs, made the following report in part:

Resolved, that it is expedient immediately to raise, arm, and equip fifty thousand volunteers, to serve for the term of two years.

The report referred to a committee of the whole house, made the order of the day for to-morrow, and with the documents accompanying the same (estimates from the war office) ordered to be printed.

Mr. Story offered the following resolution:

Resolved, that a committee be appointed to consider whether any, and if any, what amendments are necessary to the act entitled "an act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States," with liberty to report by bill or otherwise.

Some objections having been started by Mr. Stanford, with respect to the object of the enquiry, &c. Mr. Story explained concisely that he had nothing more in view than to institute an investigation, which might produce a precise definition of many offences, which at present are very vaguely designated, and are the source of much vexation.

The resolution was adopted, and a committee of five accordingly appointed.

Mr. G. W. Campbell, from the committee on foreign relations, reported a bill for prohibiting commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes.

The bill was read first and second time, was referred to a committee of the whole house, made the order of the day for Wednesday next, and ordered to be printed.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber on Sunday the 22d inst. Thomas Merry, an apprentice to the Taylor's business, between 18 and 19 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high; fair complexion, dark short hair; has remarkable scar across the knuckles of the right hand which has occasioned the third finger on that hand to be crooked. Had on when he went away a dark mixed cloth coat, and olive-coloured velvet pantaloons. Whoever will deliver said apprentice to the subscriber, living in Lexington, or confine him in any jail so that I get him, shall be generously rewarded for their trouble.

C. Coyle.

January 24, 1808.

The partnership of Dutton and Chapman is dissolved.

George Chapman.

January 29, 1808.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, JANUARY 24.

The Lexington Debating Society will meet at Mr. Satterwhite's this evening at 7 o'clock, and discuss the following question, viz. "Ought the Federal Constitution to be amended by giving the states the power of recalling their Senators."

MARRIED on Sunday evening, by the Rev. A. Bainbridge, Mr. Spencer Alcock, to Miss Judith Carter.—Mr. Lewis Haller, to Miss Fanney Alcock.

A duel was fought on Friday last, near Louisville, by Henry Clay and Humphrey Marshall, esqrs. The first fire mr. Clay's ball grazed the skin of his adversary's abdomen. On the second fire, mr. Clay's pistol snapped. Mr. Marshall missed both shots. On the third fire, mr. Marshall's ball took effect in mr. Clay's thigh—The wound is not considered dangerous—Mr. Marshall fired first in every instance. The duel proceeded from some personal observations used by those gentlemen in debate on mr. Clay's resolution to introduce domestic manufactures.

Washington, Dec. 18th, 1808.

SIR,
THE enclosed resolutions* have passed the house of representatives. To the first there were but two dissenting votes. Upon the second, the votes were 84 for, and 30 against the resolution. The last was unanimously agreed to. The first was decided about 12 o'clock last night, and were referred to committees for the purpose of introducing bills in pursuance of the principles contained in them.

I herewith also enclose you an interesting report lately made by the secretary of the treasury to congress. Your own judgment will enable you readily to select those parts which will be most interesting to our fellow citizens. I could wish the whole published in your paper if your arrangements will admit of it, for the information of the people; but lest that should not be the case, I shall so soon as more copies can be procured here, distribute a considerable number among my constituents.

Since I wrote you last, the contract for carrying the mail from Chill cothe to Frankfort has been surrendered by the person who has had it for some time past; and the post-master general has sent an agent with directions to have the mail, in future, conveyed with all possible dispatch and regularity, and the expenses to be charged to government, in order that it may be ascertained by fair experiment the time necessary for its regular conveyance, and a contract will then be made agreeably to the result. I have every reason to believe, that hereafter letters and papers will reach Lexington, from this place, in eleven or twelve days at farthest.

I am, sir,
Your friend,
BENJ. HOWARD.

* Mr. Campbell's resolutions.
† See first page.

Mr. Bradford.

TO a writer in your last paper, under the signature "76" the consideration of the following extract is recommended.

"Every difference of opinion is not a difference of principle. We have called by different names men of the same principle. We are all Republicans—We are all Federalists. If there be any among us, who would wish to dissolve the union or to change its Republican form let them stand undisturbed, as monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated where reason is left free to combat."

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pretty engraving, signed by Robert Alexander—too, such a well conceived device or emblem, agriculture tilling the wild beast from the forest, to make room for culture and civilization.—I almost wish to have framed and glazed it and hung it up in the Cabin, as a delightful subject for contemplation.—But, alas, this pleasure was denied, the pressing calls of nature forced me to the market to exchange it for substantials. Guess my surprise, when I offer it for Beef, Pork, Mutton or other articles of first necessity. I was answered that these notes did not pass.—that pass, says I, look at it, it is too pretty to be refused. You know the President, he made it. Take it to Russellville says one.—That's the place to get it paid. Think of that Mr. Printer, why I suppose a journey there and back will be more expense than the amount of the note—I will sooner fraine and glaze it with the emblem and will add a motto of my own, "always give a Sprat to catch a Mackarel."

A friend of mine has since read the law to me, all about it and says it is in incorporating the Bank. It reads something like this; all notes made by said company, shall be taken by the state treasurer &c. Mr. John Allen drew the law, he is a lawyer and a director, and therefore knows the spirit, as well as the letter of the law. I see the legislature in their wisdom, have chosen four other lawyers as directors.—Now, what I want to know is, whether I can pay it from my taxes to the collector, as nobody else will have it.—My friend thinks I can, but I wish to know from the five pages of the law, the rights of the matter—for I really fear if these notes get into general circulation, we will have to follow the beasts of the forest, as we shall be driven out of the cultivated country.

HINT.

"Thy sleep is long in the tomb, and thy morning distant far."

DIED, yesterday morning, Benedict Van Praedels esq. register of the land office, and commissioner for settling land claims in the eastern district of the Territory of Orleans. On the death of this man, government has lost a faithful officer, society a valuable member, and an amiable family its greatest hope and support.

Or. Gaz.

Departed this life this morning, Mrs. Gano, consort of Dr. L. E. Gano of this place. Her illness was borne with Christian fortitude. She was a professor of the holy precepts of religion, and lived up to the rules of gospel morality; her family has lost an affectionate connection, and her acquaintances a worthy friend.

Frankfort Argus.

Kentucky Legislature.
A resolution was introduced in the house of representatives on Wednesday last, for the purpose of setting an example to the people—it is to this effect. That after the 20th of June next, each member of the legislature shall wear home made apparel. Considerable warmth was evidenced in the discussion which ensued. It passed with two dissenting voices.

About twenty petitions have been already presented to the legislature for divorce.

ibid.

The legislature have rejected the amendment to the constitution of the U. States proposed by the state of Virginia, for the removal of senators in Congress from office by the vote of a majority of the whole number of the respective legislatures, by which said senators have been, or may be appointed. In the house of representatives the votes were—Yeas 3—Nays 47.

Ibid.

The legislature of Kentucky have been engaged in a variety of business the last week. In the senate the law allowing Muter a pension has been repealed agreeably to the passage of a bill to that effect by the lower house.

A bill passed the house of representatives respecting divorces, and is now before the senate. This bill contemplates a total stop to applications to the legislature by giving circuit courts the power of divorce in certain cases. The offences which shall be good cause for divorce are specified in the bill.

The house of representatives on Friday last expelled from their body James S. McGowen, a member from Montgomery. David Trimble, Esq. has been elected to supply his place.

ibid.

An estimate of the revenue and receipts for the support of government the present year.

Auditor's Office, January 16th, 1808.—PURSUANT to an act of the general assembly entitled "an act to amend and reduce into one the several acts establishing a permanent revenue, and for other purposes," the auditor respectfully submits the following report and estimates.

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.

D. C. M.

The total amount chargeable to sheriffs in the year 1808, which became due on the 10th day of November last,

The probable defalcation in this branch of the revenue will amount to 7817 86
Leaving a nett revenue of 38018 58

The nett revenue received from clerks on law processes in the last year 4524 41
The nett revenue received from non-residents in the same time,

1443 71

The nett revenue received from the register for fees of office, same time, 1443 71
The nett revenue which may be paid by the secretary on state seals, same time,

20
Balances due the commonwealth as per report submitted to the Legislature \$ 32457 10 3 of which balances there may be collected in the course of the present year,

15000

The money deposited in the bank by the former treasurer, there will be subject to the ordinary expenses of government,

6089 88 8

The revenue arising from the state's dividend in the bank of Kentucky to the 1st July, 1808,

8 2028 39

Do. do. from July to Jan.

1809, \$ 2531 11 4559 50

Making a nett revenue for the support of government the present year ending the 3d day of November, 1809, 79569 50 3

As the expenses of government has annually increased the legislature will have no good grounds to expect a diminution thereof unless they make some retrenchments in their expenditures. Supposing them the expenses amount to the same sum this year as it did for the last, to wit: \$ 70613 53 3

Balance of warrants unpaid the 3d day of November, 1809, of 91282 70 1

Leaving a deficiency at the expiration of the present year, November 3d, 1809, of 11713 19 8

As there will be no balances to be collected the next year, and no money deposited in the bank by the treasurer, as there was the last year, and from existing circumstances the expenses of government may be considerably increased, there will be at the end of the year 1810 a much greater deficiency; supposing the expenditures of government to be no more than it was the last year, and the revenue to remain as it now is, by adding the supposed balances to be collected to the money deposited by the former treasurer in the bank, will amount to \$ 21089 88, that sum added to the deficiency for the present year, will leave a balance at the end of the year 1810 of \$ 32833 8.

GEORGE MADISON, Aud.

CARLISLE, Dec. 21.

Marching Orders.

Captains, Irvine and Peters, of the Light Artillery, have received orders to march for Pittsburg on Saturday next;

and from letters received by these other officers, it is expected that the whole of the troops will have orders to leave this in a short time.

To the citizens and friends.

Difficulties frequently arise in effecting insurance more especially where the shipper wants special privileges, such as being allowed to delay and trade on the voyage, &c. &c. which circumstance frequently prevent the insurance of this western country. The shipper will fill up policies and endeavor to effect insurance by private underwriters, on a very low commission. Bank and insurance offices bought and sold & any other business in the line of a broker, will be executed with fidelity and dispatch, by

William Macbeth.

Lexington, 23d Jan. 1809.

Jessamine Circuit Court, Oct. term, 1808.

Joseph Dougherty, complainant,

John Thomas, Unity, Polly, Hugh, Hiram and William Garland, heirs and representatives of Thomas Garland, deceased,

and Gabriel Madison, his dependents.

In Chancery.

The defendants John, Thomas, Unity, Polly, James, Hugh, Hannah and William Garland, heirs and representatives of Thomas Garland, deceased, not having entered their appearance herein according to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth—On motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the third day of April next, and answer the complainant's bill, or that same will be taken as confessed against them and that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized news paper according to law.

A copy teste,

Sam'l. H. Woodson, Clk.

Public Auction.

THE SUBSCRIBER

FOR SALE — Between three and four thousand Acres of LAND, lying in Knox county, on both sides of Cumberland river and Stinking creek, and on the main state road, leading through the Wilderness. — There is in this tract a great diversity of soil, the bottoms being equal to any in the state; and there is a considerable quantity of level land of excellent quality. A great bargain may be had by a person who will purchase the whole tract, and a good title made to the same, after running off some inconsiderable proportion which is now in dispute. To suit purchasers the said land would be laid off into smaller tracts, one of which to contain from three to four hundred acres, and to include the plantation and improvements on the road, which is considered as an excellent stand for a tavern. There is a good mill seat on this tract, and a very eligible situation for a distillery. A small tract of land in the neighbourhood of Lexington or Versailles would be taken in part payment; and for terms and other particulars, application must be made to the subscriber, living on the premises.

WADE N. WOODSON.
Knox county, 7th May, 1808.

A REQUEST.

HAVING purchased the Library of the Late Col. George Nicholas, and being authorized to receive all books that have been loaned out of it, — I will thank those persons who have borrowed any of them, to return them to me in Lexington, or inform me, where they can be had.

WILLIAM T. BARRY

December 17th, 1807.

FOR SALE BY
MESSRS. SCOTT, TROTTER & CO.
Merchants, Lexington, Ky.

LEES'

Genuine Patent and Family Medicines,

Which are celebrated for the Cure of most diseases to which the Human Body is liable, viz:

Lees' Worm Destroying Lozenges,
Which effectually expels all kinds of worms
from persons of every age.

Lees' Elixer,
A certain remedy for colds, coughs, asthmas,
and particularly the hooping cough, so destructive to children.

Lees' Essence of Mustard,
So well known for the cure of rheumatism,
gout, palsies, sprains, &c. &c.

Lees' Grand Restorative,
Proved by long experience to be unequalled in
the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions,
lowness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

Lees' Anti-Bilious Pills,
For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

Lees' Sovereign Ointment for the Itch,
Which is rendered an infallible remedy by one
application without mercury.

Lees' Ayre and Fever Drops,
For the cure of ague, remittent and intermit-
tent fevers.

Lees' Persian Lotion,
Celebrated for the cure of ringworms, tetter-
and all eruptions of the skin, rendering it
soft and smooth.

Lees' Genuine Eye Water,
An effectual remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

Tooth-Ache Drops,

Which give immediate relief.

Lees' Corn Plaster.

Dentist's Lip Salve,

Restorative Powder,

For the teeth and gums.

The Androgyne Elixir,

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Indian Vegetable Specific,

A certain cure for venerial complaints.

Thousands of our fellow citizens have received benefit from the above MEDICINES when reduced to the last stage of disease, and many families of the first repectability have given publick testimony of the astonishing cures performed with the above preparations. — The proprietors are well assured that a single trial of any article here enumerated will convince the most prejudiced person of its utility.

Pamphlets containing cases of cures, &c., may be had gratis at the above place of sale, sufficient to confirm our assertion. We were inclined to publish all the certificates which are in our possession, we might fill a folio volume; but we never mention the names of any persons but those who are well known to be citizens of strict veracity, and then not without their approbation.

Those medicines have been made known for a number of years to the publick, & nothing can speak more in their favour than the rapid sales; to detect counterfeits it is necessary to inform the publick that they must be particular in applying as above, and observe that none can be genuine without the signature of Richard Lee and Son.

N. B. Each and every Medicine above enumerated, have got their directions, describing their mode of use in the most perfect manner.

A list of letters remaining in the Post Office at Winchester Ky. on the 1st day of January 1808, which if not taken out in three months will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

Jesse Cofer, Majr. Chiles, Elihu Collins, Saml. Davidson, Abraham Deavenport, Martin Gillaspie, Hezekiah Holliday, John Hambleton, James Holliday, Leroy Hambleton, Richard Hickman, David and Jas'l Haggard, Francis Jackson, James Gray, Jonathan M. Jackson, 2 Mrs. Mary H. Kavanaugh, Benj. Lockett, Thomas Lockett, William M'Millan, William M'Ilvain, Jesse Nash or James Holliday, Benjamin Petty, John Page, Philip T. Richardson 2, William Smith, Sheriff of Clarke County, William Smith or William Schooter, George Swingle, Bird B. Smith, John Trimble, Benj. J. Faul, Joel M. Watkins, William Wright.

ED MUND CALLAWY, P. M. W.

Scott county June the 20th 1808.

Taken up by John Mulberry, living on the waters of Eagle creek, a gray mare five years old, 14 hands high, branded on the near shoulder and buttock 1 blind in the right eye; appraised to forty dollars.

George Berry.

Taken up by Joshua Evans, in Fleming county, near the head of Fleming creek, one bay horse, six years old, 12 hands high, paces and trots, has a small star, some saddle spots, has a lump on his head, a long tail, no brand to be seen; appraised to 12 dollars, before me, 16th of September, 1808.

John Hart, J. P.

Has just received from Philadelphia, a large and general assortment of MERCHANTIZE, purchased for ready money, and opened in his new brick building, at the corner of Mill street, which he will sell low for cash. No credit can be expected. All those indebted to him either by Bond, Note or Book account, are hereby requested to pay off or settle their respective accounts as no further indulgence will be given.

William Leavy.

Lexington, October 20, 1808.

MACCOUN, TILFORD & CO.
HAVE received from Philadelphia and New-York, the following valuable Books, a considerable proportion of which are late publications.

Rees's Medical Guide, or a complete Practical System of Modern domestic Medicine, for the use of families and young practitioners or students in medicine and surgery. The British Reviewers consider this work much more estimable than Buchan's Domestic Medicine & as calculated entirely to supersede it.

An enquiry into the causes and consequences of the orders in council and an examination of the conduct of Great Britain towards the neutral commerce of America; by Alexander Baring Esq. M. P.

In regard to this pamphlet the following quotation from a speech delivered by Lord Grenville in the British Parliament, is worthy of attention; "he had seen three comments upon them (orders in council) one by Dr. Robinson, one by a writer on political economy, and a third which contained more information upon the subject of commerce than any work he had ever seen, by a most respectable merchant, Mr. Baring."

Corinna, or Italy, a celebrated new Novel by the Baroness de Staet Holstein, daughter of the famous Necker; Walker's key to the classical pronunciations of Greek, Latin, and Scripture proper names, &c. The European and Universal Magazines; The Monthly Mirror and Ladie's Museum for 1808; Rofcoe's Leo roth; Madoc, a celebrated new poem; Original anecdotes of Frederick the Great, by Dieudonne Thiebault; Murray's Materia Medica; Chaptal's Chemistry, improved by Dr. Woodhouse; Underwood on the diseases of children; Townfend's Guide to health; Parkinson's Medical Admonitions; Default's Surgery; Bell's do; Lavoisier's Chemistry; Cuvier's Lectures on Anatomy; Denman's Midwifery; Sturte on Animation; Bates's Rural Philosophy; Fellen's Poem; Ainfworth's Latin and English Dictionary; Ramfay's Life of Washington; Spalanzani's travels in the two Sicilies and parts of the Apennines; Selfridge's Trial, taken in short hand by T. Lloyd, Esq. reporter of the debates of Congress, and Geo. Caines, Esq. reporter to the state of New-York, and sanctioned by the Court the re-reporter to the state of Massachusetts; Wittman's Travels through Turkey, Asia Minor, Syria and Egypt; Radcliff's Tour through Holland and Germany; Young's Travels in France; Moody's sketches of the history of France, Meare's Voyages to China and the N. West Coast of America; St. Pierre's Voyage to the Isle of France, the Isle of Bourbon and Cape of Good Hope; Macartney's Embassy to China, Stevens's History of the Wars in France during the Revolution; Dupaty's Travels in Italy; Beaujour's History of the Commerce of Greece; Denon's Egypt; Reynier's do; Wilfon's do; Vallant's Travels in Africa; Burgh's do; Burgh's Dignity of Human Nature; Catteau's History of Sweden; Wood's Switzerland; Bristol's Tour through the Highlands of Scotland; Somervilles Political Transactions; Lady Montague's Works.

In about three weeks they expect to receive from N. York, a much larger collection; a catalogue of them shall succeed this advertisement.

Lexington, July 12th, 1808.

13
Lees' Anti-Bilious Pills,
For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

Lees' Sovereign Ointment for the Itch,
Which is rendered an infallible remedy by one application without mercury.

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John Hart, J. P.

Lexington, September 19, 1808.

THE Assignees of John Jordan, Jun. hereby call upon all persons indebted to him, whether under account, notes, or otherwise, to settle the same. Those who have claims on him, are requested to bring them forward, that they may be liquidated or adjusted. Mr. William Macbean is authorized to act as agent for the assignees.

By order of the assignees.

Lexington, September 19, 1808.

John Hart, J. P.

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John Hart, J. P.

Lexington, September 19, 1808.

THE Assignees of John Jordan, Jun. hereby call upon all persons indebted to him, whether under account, notes, or otherwise, to settle the same. Those who have claims on him, are requested to bring them forward, that they may be liquidated or adjusted. Mr. William Macbean is authorized to act as agent for the assignees.

By order of the assignees.

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